

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8, NO. 32.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 396.

BILL TO PROTECT DRY TERRITORY

WOULD STOP SHIPMENTS OF LIQUORS FROM "WET" TO LOCAL OPTION TERRITORY.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILLS UP

Par-Mutuel Machines Must Pay Two Per Cent of Commissions to State Under Proposed Measure—Favorable Report on Bill Providing Additional Road Tax.

—Frankfort.

The anti-shiping bill of Senator B. M. Taylor, of Greensburg, which prohibits the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors from wet territory to local option territory in Kentucky except in very limited quantities for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and scientific purposes, passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 4.

A bill very similar in its terms became a law in 1906 during administration of Gov. Beckham, but was unintentionally repealed by the Hampton law in 1914, and its re-enactment has been opposed bitterly by the liquor interests. A similar bill passed the Senate in 1916, but was not permitted to come up in the House.

If a bill introduced by Senator Helm becomes a law, pari-mutuel machines operating at race courses will have to pay the state 2 per cent of the 5 per cent commissions deducted from money bet.

The committee on municipalities reported favorably the bill to empower school boards in second-class cities to levy an eighty-cent tax for school purposes.

The Committee on Legislative and Senatorial Districts and Reapportionment reported without an expression of opinion the bills of Senators Brock and Glenn, reapportioning the state into 35 senatorial districts. The bills were ordered to their first reading.

The bill of Senator Meriwether Smith to provide for registration of soldiers who may be absent on duty on election day was given its first reading after a favorable report.

Gov. Stanley submitted to the Senate for confirmation his appointments on the Board of Prison Commission and the State Tax Commission. The Senate concurred in the appointments of M. M. Logan, of Brownville, and J. A. Scott, of Pikeville, to the Tax Commission, and Herbert Carr, of Fulton; Henry Hines, of Bowling Green, and Tom Hatcher, of Pikeville, to the Prison Commission.

Favorable reports were given the bill of Representative Dyeus to permit a vote on the proposition of an additional twenty-cent tax for roads and bridges in counties or magisterial districts; of the bill of Representative Leslie P. Jones, which is known as the "red light nuisance abatement bill"; of the bill of Representative Musick to allow \$2 for working on the county roads and \$50 annually for the road supervisor; of the bill of Representative Lilly providing a punishment for desertion of the American flag.

The House Committee on Agriculture reported unfavorably the bill of Representative R. T. Smith to prohibit the slaughter of calves under 12 months of age, except male Jersey calves.

Representative Musick addressed a resolution to the House providing that the House janitor shall take charge of the bills and the billroom and with the aid of the pages distribute the bills daily. It passed.

Representative Chappell introduced a bill giving Police Court, Magistrates and County Judges jurisdiction to try first offense for carrying concealed or deadly weapons.

Decrease in Expenses.

Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell has filed with Governor Stanley a report covering an investigation of the office of State Fire Marshal. The report covers a period of three years; during which the funds accruing to the department from the one half of the state levy paid by insurance companies doing business in this state for the maintenance of the office amounted to \$103,512.82. The expenditures for the three years aggregate \$95,563.56.

A marked decrease in the expenses of the department, Inspector Sewell says, has been shown since Tom Pannell has been fire marshal. The department, Inspector Sewell believes, is one of constant value to the state in the protection of life and property from fire.

The report set out in detail the work done by the department during the 33 months of Pannell's term. This information is taken from the report of Fire Marshal Pannell published some time ago.

Postoffice Checked Up.

The local postoffice was inspected and the accounts checked up by Postoffice Inspectors J. M. Greenway, of Louisville, and V. R. Beck, of this city, and everything was found in first-class shape—the best in the state. This is one of the few first-class offices whose records run \$2,000 above the amount required to keep it in that class, and pays sixty per cent of its receipts to the Government, retaining forty per cent to run the office. The receipts are \$1,090 a month over what they were one year ago.



1—Bolshevik troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.

DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticized by Senator Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pro-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment to January 23, General Hoffman told the bolsheviks frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Riga. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was rudely granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, with which the final decision rests.

That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolshevik leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviks are struggling to maintain their power, putting in jail large numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So long has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviks and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with a government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace.

Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take radical steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Terauchi who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viborg and Davidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been trending on this for two weeks. A great peace-demand wave swept over the nation and more than a billion workers went on strike, the war industries being absolutely paral-

lyzed. The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands as to food, communal woman suffrage and nonmilitarism of war industries, and thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, and the radicals made further demands and reiterated their call for a general peace by understanding.

The Austrian masses are determined that at least peace shall be made with Russia, and if this is not done their words and actions betoken a revolution that will remove the dual monarchy from the alliance of the central powers. Germany is awake to the danger of this defection and the militarists there are manifesting great irritation toward Austria because they think Emperor Charles and his government have fostered democratic internationalism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles' realm are aggravated by the attitude of Bohemia. At a great meeting in Prague a resolution was adopted demanding independence for Bohemia. Hungary, also, is doing its bit in the general upheaval, having absolutely refused to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most acute.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasingly arrogant pro-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviks spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "feeling out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the keiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having lost to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Germans in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spioncica. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medulla and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombardment by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine depredations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "neutrality" from Germany, couched with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's peace note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable reparation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and endorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway stoppage. For this plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily, declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In replying to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scored the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth, and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heartbreaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it was not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, has arrived in Paris to represent the American army in the supreme war council. It is believed he will urge that the allies renew offensive operations on a large scale.

BREAD PRICES MUST NOT BE INCREASED

OFFICIAL WARNING GIVEN TO BAKERS REGARDING ISSUANCE OF HOME CARDS FOR 1918.

Sufficient Profit Being Made By Retailers, While Cost of Cereals Has Not Been Boosted—Violations To Be Investigated by State Officials.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Bread prices must not be increased. Immediate investigation will follow any attempt of retailers or bakers to jump the cost, in view of the new proclamation of President Wilson putting the nation on a diet of victory bread. This warning was given by the Food Administration, following the issuance of the new home card for 1918, presenting the revised rules for conservation in the homes. The prevailing price of bread throughout the country is from 8 cents to 9 cents a loaf retail. The Food Administration has been assured by the bakers and retailers that they are making sufficient profit. This is on the basis of wheat bread, containing more wheat than the new victory bread calls for.

But the Food Administration insists that there has been no increase in the cost of the other cereals recommended by victory bread to warrant any jumping in the price at this time. With the transportation situation giving hope of relief within the next three weeks and a freer movement of wheat and cereals assured, no justification can be found for raising the price of the individual loaf, the Food Administration contends. Violations reported to the State Administrators of retailers jumping the cost of the loaf will be investigated promptly. Claims of retailers or bakers that they can not produce the bread at the prevailing prices will be checked up by the Federal Administrator's Baking Division, established to know at all times the producing cost in the various sections of the country.

Secretary Baker Makes Announcement

Washington.—First definite announcement was made that America would have a half million men in France early this year. "We will have three times that many ready to send before 1919," Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made these statements when he appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to reply to Senator Chamberlain's assertion that the War Department had "fallen down." The Secretary made flat denial that the military establishment had collapsed. "It would be a tragic thing if the wholly unprecedented effort would turn out to merit that charge," he said. As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and imperfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret, and what the German people little suspect.

Break With Roumania.

Petrograd.—The Government Commissioners announce that diplomatic relations with Roumania have been broken and that the Roumanian legation and all the Roumanian representatives here will be sent out of the country by the shortest route. Lieutenant General Dmitri Grigorovitch Scherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Roumania, has been outlawed as an enemy of the people. General Scherbatcheff for some time has been out of the good graces of the bolsheviks. Recent dispatches said that he was suspected of working with the Ukrainians and the Roumanians against the bolsheviks, and also that the attempt by the bolsheviks to arrest the Roumanian royal family was frustrated by him.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter flour \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$9.20, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$32@32.50, No. 2 \$31.50@32, No. 3 \$30@31.50, No. 1 clover \$31.50@32, No. 2 \$31@31.50, No. 1 clover \$34@34.50.

Oats—No. 1 white \$8.50, standard white \$7.50, No. 3 white \$6.50@7.50, No. 2 mixed \$5.50@6.50, No. 3 mixed \$4.50@5.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras \$30, centralized creamery extras \$29.50, firsts 48¢, seconds 46¢, fancy 45¢, No. 1 packing stock \$30, No. 2 23¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 61¢, firsts 60¢, ordinary firsts 47¢, seconds 44¢.
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 27¢; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 27¢; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 27¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 26¢; 3½ lbs and over, 24¢; under 3½ lbs, 24¢; roosters, 19¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$10@12.50; butcher steers, extra \$11@12, good to choice \$10@11.50, common to fair \$7@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.25, good to choice \$9.50@10, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6.50@7.50; canners \$6@6.50, stockers and feeders \$6@6.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.50, medium and mixed \$15.50, stags \$10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@14.50, light shippers \$15.25@15.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$11@15.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Mt. Sterling.—Former Sheriff Walter F. Crooks died at Rochester, Minn., following an operation.

Mt. Sterling.—Dillard Douglas, of Levee, this county, was struck in the left eye while cutting kindling and the ball was pierced in two places.

Carlisle.—James Patton, a member of a local dry goods firm of this city, has sold his interest and enlisted in the navy. He is one of the registrants in the draft.

Carlisle.—Sitting very close to a very hot stove to keep warm, Al Colston, while alone at his home in Henryville, this county, became ill, fell on the stove and was burned so badly that he died.

Versailles.—George H. Smith sold his farm, containing 222 acres, known as the Ed Ayres place, situated near Ducker's Station, to James Lewis, of this county. The price is said to have been over \$200 an acre.

Paducah.—Sam Adams, 62 years old, a negro laborer, was frozen to death in his cabin on the farm of Green Bennett, of this county. When found in the cabin the negro's body was frozen stiff, there being no fire in the house.

Whitesburg.—Litigation pending for some time between the Southeast Coal Co. and the Elkhorn Superior Coal Co. at Seco, in this county, resulting in a tie-up of development of the latter company, has been finally adjusted and development will be resumed.

Bowling Green.—The United States Marshal for the Western Kentucky district has notified Chief of Police Thomas A. Potter, of this city, that he has been appointed Chief Registrar for alien enemies in this city. All aliens 14 years and over are required to register.

Louisville.—The Eastern Kentucky Mountain Life Conference closed a three-day session here. A permanent organization was formed by the delegates. The object of the association is the promotion of agricultural pursuits, schools and good roads in the Big Sandy Valley.

Carlisle.—Frank Martin, a pupil of the school at Crayton, this county, and Miss Ava Yates, the teacher of that school, went to Indiana, where they were married. The bride is a distance of thirty-three miles, where they left on a train for Indiana. The bride is 24 years old and the groom is about 16.

Paducah.—A fifty-year lease on several hundred acres of fluor spar land in Crittenden county, Kentucky, and Hardin county, Illinois, including the famous Hodge mine near Mexico, Ky., has been taken by City Commissioner T. N. Hazell and E. C. Phelps, both of Paducah. The ore will be mined and capacity of the mines will be increased.

Owensboro.—James E. Smith, 74 years old, a prominent farmer of Daviess county, died at the City Hospital as a result of injuries sustained when he was hit by a Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis passenger train when on the West Main street crossing. The vehicle in which Smith was riding was reduced to kindling wood, and the horse was killed.

Cynthiana.—The Cynthiana graded and high school, valued at \$6,000, was burned to the ground by fire discovered shortly after 5 o'clock at night. The cause of the fire is unknown. All the records of the Board of Education, together with a valuable library, were destroyed. None of the contents of the building was saved. An investigation into the cause of the blaze will begin.

Hazard.—Chief of Police F. F. Messer, 50 years old, was stabbed in the neck while making an arrest, and is lying at his home in a critical condition. William Summers, mine foreman at the Walker's Branch mine, is in jail suffering from a bullet wound through the leg, held for stabbing Messers Summers, who is about 50 years old, was arrested by Messer on a charge of drinking.

Carlisle.—The recapitulation of the 1918 assessment of Nicholas county has just been completed. There is an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 in the assessments, the total being \$6,606,656. In the county there are 122,218 acres of land; value with improvements, \$4,201,682. The value of lots and improvements, \$786,440. Value of real estate and tangible property, \$5,242,032; intangible property, \$702,537.

Harrodsburg.—Paul Pritchard, arrested in Cincinnati and being taken to Rockville, Ga., jumped through the window of a moving train near here handcuffed. He was apprehended at Burgin when he entered a doctor's office to have his wounds dressed.

Lancaster.—The mule market in this place is perhaps as high as has ever been known. They are selling from \$150 to \$240 per head. At this fancy price there is not a large supply. Many are being shipped south, and for the United States army.

Notice to Merchants.

Retail merchants and retail mercantile establishments whose business amounts to less than \$100,000 annually are not required to obtain license, but all merchants handling food products are required to obey the regulations of the Food Administration.

These regulations will be furnished to merchants as rapidly as possible.

In regard to sugar and flour, merchants will please observe the ruling that not more than 24 lb of flour can be sold at one time to a resident of a town and not more than one 48 lb bag to a resident of the country. Not more than 5 lbs of sugar to a resident of a town and 10 lbs to a resident of the country.

Citizens purchasing in quantities in excess of their ordinary rule for future use come under penalties of the "hoarding" clause of the law.

The object of the law is to secure a just distribution of food so that we may have enough and some to spare to our Allies.

I confidently expect the patriotic co-operation of merchants and consumers in the discharge of my duties.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Adm'r Morgan Co.

We Will Not Fail.

"I would lose something of my trust in the justice of Almighty God if I doubted the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause. In the faith of the Puritans, in the valor of the Cavaliers, in the endurance of the patriots from Concord to Yorktown through bleeding marches and starving days, in the unspeakable agony of Belgium, in the splendid and unconquerable courage of France, in the daring and suffering of the Italians, in the grim and uncomplaining sacrifices of Great Britain and her colonials from the four quarters of the globe, in memory of the women and children of the Lusitania and the crews of peaceful merchantmen done to death by the assassins of the sea, in punishment of the lawlessness of the German government and the perfidy of her broken promises, in vindication of our right to order our ways as we choose, and in loyalty to the sovereignty of man above the usurpation of royal pretenders, let us take heart to strike in the full measure of our strength, to the limit of our energies and resources, as becomes the sons of men whose name and fame we bend to—Clarence Owsley, at St. Louis.

Not Room for Both.

"He is blind with prejudice or ignorance who does not now see that from the beginning of the war Germany contemplated an assault upon the United States after she had completed destruction of France and England. Such a combat was inevitable sooner or later, for wide as the seas are that lie between and vast as are the unsettled spaces of the earth, there is not room enough on this little planet for two such antagonisms of political and moral purpose as German *Allmacht* and American independence."—Clarence Owsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address at St. Louis.

Interesting Experiment.

Experiments just completed by two French scientists have reopened the controversy whether rudimentary manifestations of life can be produced in inorganic matter. These men took a glass tube containing a solution of colloidal silica, sealed it by melting the glass and subjected tube and contents to a high temperature, long enough to sterilize them thoroughly, according to all current ideas of sterilization. The tube was then kept moderately warm for two months, and when opened the contents were full of living bacteria. Objectors contend that the colloidal silica probably operates to protect bacteria originally in the solution from the effects of the heat sterilization.

Clever.

"Clever, isn't he?"
"Very. He can even persuade his small boy who wakes at seven o'clock Sunday morning, ready for play, to go back to sleep for another hour or two."

WICKING VALLEY COURIER

Entered as second class matter April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per inch, net, for space. Composition, position, etc., extra.

Obituaries (cash to accompany order), business readers, political readers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

We're waiting to hear what followed Teddy's speech.

If some men profited by all their mistakes they soon would be millionaires.

If this war goes on much longer they will soon be teaching geography by wireless.

The old-time spendthrift who boasted of having "money to burn" now has a son who is boastful of the fact that he has coal to burn.

"Germans Economize on Light"—Headline. Which they can very easily do since their principal activities seem to be under cover of darkness.

If that man Hoover keeps on he will soon have all the doctors "down" on him. There won't be a case of chronic dyspepsia or gout in the country.

In thanking Gott for the destruction of that hospital ship, did the kaiser apologize for the failure to sink the wounded soldiers who were aboard?

Germany says President Wilson is slandering that country. He would have to acquire some unknown language to do that. The English language is inadequate.

Although denied the privilege of leading a division in France, the Colonel seems determined to expend just so much ammunition, and is expending it all on the President.

A news item says, "Hoover wants the government to buy all the sugar." It might just as well. With the whole country going dry there'll soon be nothing to mix it with.

Germany is reported to be eating dogs. This country could spare her a few million, and they ought to be extra to those, too, as they have been practically brought up on mutton.

We don't see why the fact of old Balaam's ass talking should be classed as a miracle. There are a number of asses in this town, and if they didn't talk it would be the greatest miracle.

The Indianapolis Star says, "When we get to heaven we shall understand the Russian situation and probably not until then." We don't believe any of that Russian mix-up originated up there.

Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin has broken into the Irish question. Some friend should whisper in Miss Rankin's ear that that is the best question in the world to let alone. It's loaded at both ends.

We conservatives who have made light of Bolshevik doctrines will feel very foolish if eventually we have to thank that cult for a victorious peace. There are indications that their virus is working among the German masses. The junker crowd at least do not minimize the danger, as witness the wholesale arrests of Socialists in Germany recently.

Those responsible for the order that no more profanity is to be used by the mule drivers in our army in France were doubtless moved by a worthy motive, but like many other worthy motives, it is more attractive in theory than in practice. The mule is an American institution. There has always been, in connection with this institution, a peculiar vocabulary that fits no other. The amenities of polite society are meaningless to his muleship. It is only when he begins to smell the sulphur as it drips from the language of his driver that the long-eared hybrid wakes up to the knowledge that there is "something doing," and begins to assert himself. If the report is true and the order is really in effect, the mule will feel like an orphan in a strange land, and if mules can think, he will call down curses on the day that he wandered so far from home and those friends who, if not the most polished in their diction, at least have the merit of perfect lucidity.

If the W. C. T. U. would hold the ground they have gained in this country, they will take the first opportunity to disclaim the charge of drunkenness in the American army in France. American people are in no mood to listen to slurs on our army. We know we have the finest body of troops in France ever assembled under any flag. No army in the history of the world was ever entirely free from this vice, but we have General Pershing's word that our boys are the finest and cleanest body of men he has ever seen. It would seem that the good ladies in their zeal for a meritorious reform have been the unwitting tools of pro-German intrigue. If we could be thrown into a national wrangle over the conditions surrounding our boys over there, the enemy would have scored a telling point. Let the W. C. T. U. work in the abstract, and on the high plane of conditions as they should be. But our boys are too dear to us for us to be willing to listen to a word against them, even though it comes from a misguided friend.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of the taxes due the State of Kentucky and County of Morgan for the year 1917, for one of my deputies, will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918

(at being County Court day) at 1 o'clock, p. m., or the esbout, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., offer for sale at public outcry, for cash in hand, the following real estate, to satisfy said taxes:

Owner.	Adjoining.	No. Acres.	Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Penalty.	Cost.	Total.
Amyx, James	Isaac Amyx	50	232	1 16	1 16	0 46	10 11	80 29	22 50	6 61
Bradley, W. R. W. J. Barnett	150	522	2 61	2 61	1 04	26	49	2 50	9 51	
Congleton, Effie Tom D.	30	928	4 64	4 64	1 85	46	84	2 50	14 93	
Carpenter, Katherine										
Jas Carpenter	25	218	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 19	
Darrow, L. James Keeton	10	241	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 19	
Daniel Q C Emma C Salyer	1	1 3	58	58	23	5	11	2 50	4 05	
Darkman, H W mineral	1000	1100	5 80	5 80	2 32	58	119	2 50	18 00	
Elam, J W heirs Mack Nickell	75	348	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 19	
Frank, J. L & P Bob Caskey	808	3304	16 82	16 82	6 73	1 68	312	2 50	47 69	
Fugate, Willie heirs B M Fugate	6	70	35	35	14	3	6	2 50	3 43	
Gates, E. P. J D Oney	100	348	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 19	
Hubbard, W W Cynthia Havens	2	348	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 19	
Kennard, Burns George Rogers	130	870	4 35	4 35	1 74	43	31	2 50	14 49	
Lykins, Bruce A T Day	34	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Lundon, Elvin 5 lots at Caney	1000	5 00	5 00	5 00	2 00	50	95	2 50	15 65	
Lewis, J E W T Blair	50	348	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 20	
Lykins, L F lot at Caney	150	75	75	75	30	7	14	2 50	4 51	
Motley, O H lot at Ezel	40	125	62	62	25	6	13	2 50	4 17	
Mize, Carl Will Cecil	2	140	72	72	29	7	13	2 50	4 44	
Nacey, J C Asa Nickell	1	174	87	87	35	8	16	2 50	4 83	
Murphy, Henry Silas Murphy	75	870	4 35	4 35	1 74	43	31	2 50	14 48	
Nickell, Richard Smith Nickell	125	754	3 77	3 77	1 51	37	73	2 50	12 65	
Nickell, Gilliam W T Ward	50	348	1 74	1 74	70	17	34	2 50	7 11	
Ohio Fuel Oil Co Lessee	503	2366	11 83	11 83	4 73	118	219	2 50	34 22	
Rowe, J J W G Deering	1-5	290	1 45	1 45	58	14	27	2 50	6 39	
Romer, Clay Boyd Whitt	40	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Scribbling, J H W F Lucy	123	606	3 48	3 48	1 39	34	64	2 50	11 33	
Smith, John Essie Fairchild	40	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Sergeant, Roe F M Collins	40	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Stigall, Allen	60	290	1 45	1 45	58	14	27	2 50	6 43	
Smith, R T	64	174	87	87	35	8	15	2 50	4 83	
Thacker, M H Lee Adkins	215	1334	6 67	6 67	2 67	66	125	2 50	20 42	
Thomas, Henry	50	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Utterback, Jack Omer Brown	60	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	
Williams, E D J M Walters	15	232	1 16	1 16	46	11	22	2 50	5 61	

Owner.	Adjoining.	No. Acres.	Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Penalty.	Cost.	Total.
Blair, Anders-m W H Adkins	80	120	232	3 88	2 50	42	2 50	8 30		
Caskey, Da Frank Caskey	50	85	332	4 15	1 50	41	2 50	8 56		
Caskey, G W George Caskey	110	241	638	7 98	1 50	72	2 50	12 70		
Frailey, S R town lot in W L	172	250	2 62	50	32	2 50	7 94			
Steele, Sharrk Wiley Steele	75	50	484	5 80	1 50	55	2 50	10 35		
Sebastian, W R lot in W L	80	163	1 72	1 00	37	2 50	5 48			
Sellers, W R Dan Caskey	12	220	348	4 35	1 50	54	2 50	8 89		
Allen, Emma C lot in W L	400	420	4 20	31	2 50	7 01				
West Liberty W. rd No. 2										
Blevins, Maggie R M Elam	85	330	1253	15 37	1 29	2 50	20 94			
Elam heirs Mack Nickell	50	348	4 35	35	2 50	7 20				
Elam, Ashland Noah Elam	1	13	46	57	1 50	16	2 50	4 73		
Ferguson, Nettie Wes Cox	30	160	116	1 44	14	2 50	4 58			
Keeton, C L Math Wells	1	72	87	1 07	1 50	20	2 50	5 37		
McGuire, S N John Wells	26	291	976	10 24	66	2 50	13 50			
Thomas, J F Taylor Turner	1	154	116	1 44	1 50	23	2 50	5 67		
Tyler, Wm S N McGuire	1	247	232	2 43	1 00	23	2 50	6 18		
Thomas, Lou J R Wells	5	348	4 35	34	2 50	7 16				
Womack, M T lot in W L	50	1781	18 69	1 42	2 50	22 49				
Ezel No. 3										
Barr, Charley lot in Ezel	174	2 17	1 50	26	2 50	6 38				
Bayley, F K Floyd Robertson	6	41	58	72	1 50	20	2 50	4 92		
Bryant, H C John Mannin	60	137	290	3 62	50	2 50	9 09			
Cantrill, John M George Helton	75	265	772	9 64	1 50	83	2 50	5 31		
Dennis, Elizabeth D Anderson	100	101	174	2 17	17	2 50	4 84			
Elkins, Rich Gordon Henry	25	96	86	1 07	2 50	26	2 50	6 93		
Hart, A C Sils Murphy	100	928	11 59	50	90	2 50	15 99			
May, S A Claud Day	100	326	784	9 80	2 50	96	2 50	15 73		
Murphy, N J John Noble	150	426	1902	20 03	1 53	2 50	24 56			
Pieratt, Ren M W Pieratt	13	25	174	2 17	1 50	28	2 50	6 45		
Patterson, Louisa John Howard	50	210	145	1 80	14	2 50	4 44			
Rice, Sally Asa Rathiff	30	116	1 44	11	2 50	4 05				
Rice, Florence C Claypool	60	30	174	2 17	16	2 50	4 83			
Rasnic, W O lot in Ezel	25	174	2 17	50	21	2 50	5 38			
Rathiff, G O Durse Ingram	35	248	145	1 80	1 50	27	2 50	6 37		
Tom's Branch No. 4										
Jeans, Robert Alfonso Lawson	100	371	721	9 01	1 30	81	2 50	13 82		
Faamin, Mollie A B Faamin	50	136	326	4 07	31	2 50	6 88			
Helton, W M Jas Vest	1	46	5	5	2 50	18	2 50	5 18		
Helton, Bess David Whiteaker	30	140	232	2 60	1 50	34	2 50	7 24		
Lovely, John Alphonzo Lawson	60	131	174	2 17	2 50	36	2 50	7 53		
Mannin, Aaron Charley Mannin	20	32	87	1 12	2 50	26	2 50	6 34		
Mays, A C C Mays	50	227	23	2 90	2 50	43	2 50	8 38		
Mays, Eloyd C F Cox	60	185	290	3 63	2 50	47	2 50	9 10		
Vest, Stella A Kelse Henry	12	232	290	3 63	2 50	27	2 50	6 17		
Blankenship, Sallie John Day	1	65	90	1 12	9	2 50	3 71			
Bowling, C A Powell Lewis	1	90	58	73	50	10		3 83		
Cox, Jas A Floyd Wells	25	125	58	73	1 50	17		4 80		
Cox, J D James Bays	50	210	174	2 18	50	21		5 29		
Croce, Arthur Wes Hunt	60	145	290	3 62	2 50	47		9 06		
Day, John Noah Long	62	332	414	5 18	1 50	50		9 68		
Kilgore, Jesse Wm Hamilton	1	110	58	72	1 50	19		4 91		
Lewis, Willie S Kelly Lewis	200	485	849	10 59	2 30	93		16 52		
Lewis, Lucretia Robt Perry	100	45	696	8 69	63			11 82		
Lewis, Callie B Leslie Lewis	30	30	232	2 89	1 50	34		7 23		
Lewis, Arthur Morton	100	410	796	9 57	2 50	90		15 47		
Lewis, Wm H Curt Lewis	60	50	348	4 35	1 50	44		8 79		
Lewis, John L B Lewis	35	174	2 17	30	2 50	27		6 42		
Link, David H Clel Dushue	120	70	348	4 35	1 50	48		8 19		
McClurg, Luther John Lambert	40	154	186	2 32	1 50	26		5 59		
McClurg, Olie Garter Stamper	1	45	58	72	2 50	22		5 94		
Sergeant, Jas P Bob Perry	15	85	58	72	1 50	16		3 88		
Sergeant, Dart Bill Sargent	100	267	426	5 32	2 50	57		10 89		
North Fork No. 12										
Adkins, T H lot at Redwine	1	39	116	1 45	2 50	29		6 74		
DeHart, Mary S Garm Lewis	40	55	231	2 90		21		5 61		
Howard, Jane Lester Whitt	50	406	5 08			38		7 96		
Hamilton, C D Proc Lewis	1	15	58	73	2 50	24		5 97		
Lewis, Proctor lot at Redwine	1	43	41	51	1 50	15		4 66		
McClurg, John M Dave Cassity	60	186	696	9 67	1 50	43		13 10		
Rose, J R Lee Coal Co	30	193	5729	72 30	2 50	5 61		83 01		
Flat Woods No. 17										
Cooper, Doia A S Vancleave	23	18	116	1 43	11			4 05		
Fugate, S M Ben May	50	290	517	6 44	1 50	57		11 01		
Goodpaster, G L Ben May	125	236	928	11 59	2 50	60		17 19		
Leach, J C James Adams	100	341	458	6 67	2 50	60		11 25		
Oborn, J T Andy Amyx	100	698	926	11 37	1 50	98		16 52		
Rathiff, Will J S Gipson	20	70	116	1 45	2 50	31		6 75		
Supervisors' Assessment.										
Gullett, Rosa A Bill Davidson	1	110	1 25		8			3 83		
Nickell, Jas M B F Nickell	20	225	150	1 87	1 00	22		5 29		

If there are any of the above landowners who prefer to have personal property sold instead of land bring it to the court house door on Feb. 11, 1918.

L. A. LYKINS, Sheriff Morgan County.

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

Write for price list mentioning this ad.

Established 1897

JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

A

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Politics and War.

The action of some of the party politicians, and especially the ones in Congress, makes us wonder at times whether or not the experiment of popular government is really a success. In the midst of a war that we must win in order to preserve our national integrity, and in which we should be united as one man, politicians are endangering the success of the United States by place hunting and playing for party position.

Instead of joining honestly and earnestly in the effort to get the nation on a well organized war basis some of the politicians are hindering the work by criticism and dilatory investigations. All this German Aid Society are not Republicans. Some of the chief sinners are alleged Democrats. A coterie of Republican office-seekers, headed by Roosevelt with his third-term presidential aspirations, would rather see Old Glory trail in the dust of defeat than gain new laurels under a Democratic administration. But they do not voice the ideas of the whole Republican party. The patriotic Republicans are aiding the administration as loyally as any Democrat could do, and the grumbling and criticism that we hear, locally, is by local party workers and not the plain citizen. This, of course, is inspired by the politicians higher up, to create a discontent in order that their party may be strengthened even though to do this the country's chances of winning the war are jeopardized. This is not patriotism and don't appeal to the people's sense of right, for the people are patriotic.

Senator Stone, a Democrat who has been suspected of disloyalty, in order to get back into the confidence of his constituency, opened the flood-gate of party politics in a speech in the Senate, and in this German trap the politicians of both parties rushed pell-mell. Chamberlain, another alleged Democrat, is seeking to tie up war preparation with a "war council." On the Republican side, Roosevelt is hot-footing it up and down the land preaching discontent, while Penrose and other trust heads are seeking in every way to hinder the administration because they are heavily taxed for war purposes.

All this criticism of the conduct of the war is caused by sinister motives. But it won't fool the people. They know that the country was unprepared for war in the beginning; they know that the progress made in getting an army ready and equipped has astounded even warlike Europe. Blunders have been made, but in view of the magnitude of the task it would have been strange if there had not been. What we should do is not to see only the few blunders, but the many marvelous achievements that the administration has to its credit.

This is America's war, the people's war, our war; and if office-seeking politicians think that hindering the administration and prolonging the time of victory is popular will receive a jolt at the congressional election. We plain citizens who have boys in khaki putting their lives in pawn for the integrity of the nation can have little patience with the windjamming office-seekers who would lessen the probabilities of our boys return in order to get office. We can not tamely brook the causeless criticism of politicians who not only will not fight for freedom, but seek to render ineffective the sacrifices the boys in khaki are making. In short we don't want politics in the war.

We want Americanism.

Indifference.

Some communities, I won't say this one—look with absolute indifference upon the growth of what we politely term the "social sin." In place of that horror for the semi-public practice of im-

morality that would exist in well ordered communities, some communities look on the presence of the courtesan and the libertine without a retch of the moral stomach, and indifferently shrug the shoulder when the escapades of some "sassy" woman is mentioned. For, be it remembered, that in those unfortunate communities where morals are measured by money and position, only the poor and friendless girl is ostracized for treading the primrose path of pleasure. She who has wealth, and she who has influential kin, can openly dally at the shrine of Venus and yet be received in the homes where innocence resides. Just why the lack of money and prestige adds to the heinousness of any particular act is not explained, but the fact remains.

And because of the tender regard for the feelings of the courtesans of the upper crust bridges the tongues and furnishes open sesame to the "best" homes, the "soiled doves" of the underworld take courage and ply their calling which they commercialize and the beardless boys become their victims.

All of these evils follow in the wake of indifference to the moral atmosphere of a community. It may seem old-fashioned in this enlightened age, but the Puritan code of virtue of our grandmothers was very effective in rearing a noble class of women—our mothers. And if we could take a leaf from the history of those almost forgotten days and return to the practice of demanding as a REQUISITE passport to the home womanly virtue—compelling chastity by ostracizing the unchaste—this problem would be solved.

The community that is cursed with indifference toward immorality is indeed in a deplorable state. The reputation of its vice reaches far and wide. That bad reputation makes the building of good schools impossible; it counteracts the good effect of the church and Sunday school; it causes good citizens who want to rear their children in pure environments to seek other places of residence; it prevents the coming of the most desirable citizens. Bad reputations travel further and faster than good ones.

Speaking of reputations, did you ever notice how hard the wanton tries to cling to the belief that her sins are secret. It is pitiful to see her assume the role of innocence and force her self upon the society of a community even after her lewdness is a topic of conversation among the small boys. She is the last one to realize that her acquaintances look upon her with horror as a thing unclean. Hugging the delusion to her soul that she can "get by" without discovery, she goes to destruction. It is impossible to sin sexually without being found out, and before the woman knows that the world knows she has a reputation so tattered by Mrs. Grundy that it is impossible to outlive it.

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body

neatly and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings.—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty.—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food.—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something.—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety.—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hocake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gems.
Waffles.	
HEARTY DISHES	
Corn-meal croquettes.	Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.	
Italian polenta.	Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Germany's Methods.

The Committee on Public Information has made the following translation of a story appearing in the October 15, 1917, issue of the Leipzig Volkszeitung:

"A sample of the fashion after which bloated landlords treat the wives of soldiers has been brought to our attention from Upper Langenau in Silesia. One of the hired men of Dr. Mueller's agricultural estates has been for a long time at the front. His wife, who had worked alongside her husband before the war after the usual custom, remained in the ranks of the field hands and accordingly retained her farm cottage. October 1 this woman got the following letter:

"The undersigned bailiff of the estate hereby gives you notice as of this date to the field service for January 1, 1918. On that day you are to give up your house. The work which you are doing on the farm does not compensate the farm for the loss which accrues to it through the continued support of your family. Look out for yourself away from this farm, your house is needed

for other use."

"The woman communicated the notice to her husband with these words: 'I must tell you my mistress, soon I shall not be able to see the paper for my tears. What shall I do? Winter is at the door and the cottage is full of little children.'

"Thus the bailiff of the estate of a bloated landlord turns a family with eight children out of doors in midwinter while the man is at the front. Comment takes care of itself."

And yet the miserable dupes remain loyal to that demon in human form—the kaiser. Spare the average German woman and you only enlarge the opportunity of breeding and rearing bastard Boches. If one half the entire population of the German empire were destroyed outright perhaps the other half would be fit to survive. But how differentiate? The better rule would be to proceed upon the assumption that the only good German is a dead German. To hell with Hohenzollern and all the venals who lick their feet.

\$6

Six Dollars

\$6

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

Daily by Mail

(Not Sunday)

AND

Licking Valley Courier

Your Home Paper and the Best Known Daily Newspaper of This Section.

An Excellent Combination

Subscription orders at this combined rate may be sent to the office of the Licking Valley Courier or to W. H. Gevedon, the Courier-Journal agent.

The Greatest of Modern Time Savers— The Newspapers

By MOSS.

YOUR grandmother used to do her buying with much more difficulty than you do now.

She had to inspect nearly everything personally. She took more time than you could possibly afford to waste. Times have changed.

EFFICIENT BUYING is now simplified through ADVERTISING. You go direct to the point.

Newspaper advertising is the SHORT CUT to economical buying. It's a TIME SAVER and a DOLLAR SAVER. It aids you SPECIFICALLY and QUICKLY, more so than any other form of advertising.

Newspaper advertising hits the nail on the head. It holds the attention of thousands. Its results are IMMEDIATE, POSITIVE and SURE.

We want you actually to realize what newspaper advertising does for you. Don't you think you ought to be glad that you are living in this wonderful age of NEWSPAPER CONVENIENCE?

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure, added to the miseries of the sufferer. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Take a Tip From Old Diogenes

By MOSS.

PLATO having a couple of thousand years ago defined man as a two legged animal without feathers, Diogenes (the chap who went around in the daytime with a lantern looking for an honest man) plucked a rooster and took it into the academy where the ancient philosophers discussed everything under the sun and said, "This is Plato's man." On which account this addition was made to the definition: "With broad, flat nails."

We all admit that old Diogenes was a pretty smart Greek, with a fine sense of humor. If he lived today he wouldn't have to use his lantern among daylight newspapers to find an honest advertiser. SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS MUST BE HONEST. Dishonesty doesn't pay in advertising or in anything else. No daylight paper wants to have anything to do with the space buyer who deliberately tries to fool the public.

But, coming back to Plato's modified man, the moral of that story is: Be exact. Be specific. Don't overlook the details.

Do you watch the ads. in this paper CAREFULLY enough? Do you keep posted on the details? Do you make it your business to read them with EXACTNESS?

DON'T SKIP THE "BROAD, FLAT NAILS."

You've Got To Have TOOLS TO WORK WITH!

A Very Necessary Part of Your Business Equipment Is Your STATIONERY Supply.

AND
Another Very Necessary Part of Any Business Is Reasonable Economy.

DROP IN!

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic
Sold Everywhere

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 750,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPAR, CASHIER.
3% Interest on Time Deposits.
We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

John McMann's Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal assortment and full value paid for FURS
Hides and Goat Skins

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMan, R. B. Cassity.
Clerk, Edgar Cochran.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell, Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner, Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacy, Assessor, D. H. Dawson
Coroner, vacant
Surveyor, vacant.

Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.
County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.
Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.
First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.
Second District, Robt. Motley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.
Constable, Steve Dennis.
Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, J. L. Havens.
Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, D. B. Lykins.
Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, M. G. Templeton, Florress, Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, B. Fearlin.
Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Albert Bell.
Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
John M. Lykins, Chairman.
Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis.
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.
Educational Division No. 3, Ark Smith.
Educational Division No. 4, P. S. Smith.
Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.
Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins, Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt, Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, A. Owsley Stanley.
Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black.
Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis.
Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris.
Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene.
State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenan.
State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.

Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS
Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville
Judge John D. Carroll, Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge John D. Carroll, Mayfield
Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green
Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia
Judge Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville.
Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.
Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.
Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York.
Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.
Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.
Attorney Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texas.
Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Texas.
Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.
Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.
Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.
Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana
Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts
William R. Day, Ohio
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee
John H. Clarke, Ohio
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming
Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
Eastern District of Kentucky
Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville.
D. R. Keeton, U. S. Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE
U. S. Senators: Ollie M. James, J. C. W. Beckham.
Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

CORRESPONDENCE

CANEY.

Born, Jan. 23, to the wife of John Bailey, a boy—James Wheeler.

J. D. Benton's little son, Elmo, is recovering from a severe case of pneumonia.

Mr. Lee Roy Peyton and Miss Clara Peyton, daughter of Phil Peyton, were married Monday.

Miss Gladys Stacy, of Stacy Fork, is visiting relatives here. Bill Cooper, of Illinois, is visiting his brother, Jerry Cooper.

Elmer Lykins, of Malone, was here Sunday.

Miss Edna Elam left Saturday for Lennu.

MIMA.

J. M. Cantrell and son, Manse, of Maytown, are visiting relatives at Ophir.

Miss Martha Gambill, who is teaching on Lacy creek, and Miss Dessie Dawson are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Gambill, at Relief.

Cap Stanley, of Wheelersburg, visited relatives here Thursday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lum Jenkins, of Ophir, have smallpox. Dr. J. F. Smith, of Red Bush, is treating them.

Mrs. Billy Cheek, of Wheelersburg, is reported to have smallpox. Several others have been exposed to it.

N. A. Smith, of West Virginia, visited his brother-in-law, J. M. Smith, at Dingus Sunday night.

Oscar Smith moved to Jenkins last week.

Oscar Stapleton, of Dingus, moved to Van Lear last week.

Mrs. Mary Rowland has moved to E. W. Hill's farm.

Smith & Smith have completed the repairs on their grist mill and are ready for grinding.

DAUGHT.

Harbor, Ky., Jan. 26, 1918.

Editor Courier:

Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for subscription to the Licking Valley Courier for one year. The paper is for my daughter, and you will please send it to Mrs. N. C. Hasty, Jefferson, Iowa.

Yours very truly,
J. I. MCUIRE.

Alice, Ky., 1-24-18.
Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

You will please find inclosed \$1.00 for a year's subscription to your paper.

SHILO C. DAY.

Nickell, Ky. Jan. 28, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Cox:

Regardless of the snow, ice and cold weather, I am sending you some knitted articles—fifteen pairs of socks, two sweaters and muffer. Also the names of the members of the Red Cross that I have secured, and the remainder of the fees:

Mrs. Gilliam Wilson, Mrs. Eliza Taulbes, Mrs. Esther Harper, Pearl Haney, Curtis Buskirk, Winfred Gevedon, Stanley Gevedon, Dorsie Wilson, Rosa Belle Peyton, Forest Brown, Nancy Sebastian, Mrs. Nancy Reid and Jerry Steele.

In fancy I can see you in a large circle spelling.

Much success to you in all your undertakings. Lovingly,
ANNA NICKELL.

Miss Nickell has been very active in the Red Cross work and her efforts have not been fruitless as the above will testify. We need more workers like Miss Nickell.

Announcement.

I desire, through the columns of the Courier, to announce that I have \$50.00 worth of yarn purchased for the Red Cross work, but owing to the condition of the roads and the tardiness of the mails it has not arrived. As soon as it comes I will distribute it to all persons making requests.

I desire, also, to thank the ladies throughout the county for their prompt responses and the willingness shown to assist in this great work.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. H. M. Cox,
Vice-Pres.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

Local and Personal.



NOTICE—Persons buying sugar or flour to the limit at one store and then doing the same at other stores, or buying more frequently than actual consumption demands, are guilty of "hoarding" and subject to a heavy fine. The rule applies to all food stuffs.

L. T. HOVERMALE,

Food Adm'r Morgan county.

Nelson Chaney, of Sellers, was in town Saturday.

L. B. Reid has been sick but is able to be out again.

S. B. Reese, of Lenox, was here Saturday on business.

W. H. Caskey, of Lenox, was in town on business Saturday.

Born, Jan. 30, to the wife of Walter Stamp, of Lonx, a boy.

Attorney Jno. B. Phipps is in Lexington this week on business.

John A. Kendall, who has had pneumonia, is convalescing nicely.

John Ferguson, of Nickell, transacted business in town last week.

Eld. C. A. Patrick, of Dingus, was in town on business this week.

I. C. Ferguson, of Elamton, was in the city on business last Monday.

M. M. Wells, of Licking River, called on the Courier crew while in town Saturday.

J. V. Oakley is reported to be in a very serious condition at his home near Bonny.

R. M. Oakley and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Oakley's father, J. W. Perry, at Yocum.

Mrs. G. W. Hankins, of Scottsville, arrived last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Cottle.

G. W. Phillips, who has been suffering from lagrippe for several weeks, is about well again.

L. A. Music has accepted the position of general manager and salesman for Sam R. Lykins & Son.

Mrs. Georgia Kitchen, of Sandy Hook, visited her sister, Mrs. W. A. Caskey, of near town, last week.

Dr. S. R. Collier attended a banquet given by the Kentucky oil operator at Lexington last week.

Sheriff C. P. Henry and County Clerk Ren F. Nickell were in Lexington on business last week.

Mrs. I. W. Rose and son, Collier, who have been visiting relatives in Middletown, O., have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wells, of Oklahoma, arrived last week for and indefinite visit with relatives in the county.

Born, Jan. 28th, to the wife of Chas. A. Turner, a nine pound girl—Kathleen. Mother and child doing nicely.

Jas. W. Davis, Rural School Inspector with headquarters at Frankfort, visited his family several days recently.

W. G. Oakley sold a farm on Pleasant Run, one day last week, to Burns McGuire, of near town, for \$1,000, possession to be given at once.

Hon McClure has been elected teacher of the primary department of the West Liberty Graded School, vice Mrs. Nancy Turner, resigned.

J. H. Wellie and Wannie Cottle, S. B. Allen, David Johnson and Harlan Davis, all of Forest, were business callers at the Courier office this week.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick, of Allen, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Martha D. Womack. She came home with Mrs. Womack after the death and funeral of their mother, Mrs. Judith Howerton, about two weeks ago.

County Superintendent B. F.

Whitt with Miss Ethel Cecil, examiner, held an examination for common school diplomas Friday and Saturday of last week. Only four applicants were present, all of whom passed successfully.

Married, on the 24th inst., Miss Nettie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Davis, formerly of this county but now of Winchester, to Mr. Robert Swetnam. We join their many friends in wishing them a prosperous future.

Miss Amby Williams has secured a position in one of the departments of the graded school at Wayland, and left last week to begin work. W. R. Sebastian is principal of the school and he now has three Morgan county teachers associated with him, viz: Misses Cleo Bays, Linda Adkins and Amby Williams.

Judith Howerton.

Judith Howerton, born December 15, 1861, died at her home on the old Martin farm, five miles above Prestonsburg, January 7, 1917, of a complication of diseases. She was fifty-six years and twenty-two days old. She was married to J. P. M. Davidson on February 15, 1878. To this union were given three children—Dr. A. J. Davidson, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Lula Fitzpatrick, of Allen, Ky., and Mrs. Martha D. Womack, of West Liberty, Ky.

On September 15, 1892, she was married to S. D. Howerton. He died July 2, 1917. No children born to this union. Judith Howerton was the last of a large family of children born to David K. and Susan C. Martin. She had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, since her girlhood. She was known far and wide for her kindnesses to the sick. Besides her three children, who were with her when the end came, she leaves a host of nieces, nephews, cousins and friends to mourn her loss. She passed into the Great Beyond triumphantly in her belief and hope of life everlasting.

Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. T. Brown, assisted by Elder Isaac Stratton and Brother James Woods. Her remains were interred in the family burying ground on the Martin farm—Prestonsburg Post.

To Serve Uncle Sam.

John W. Hovermale, Victor Wells and Raymond Stacy, three of our town boys, all under the draft age, enlisted in the army at Lexington last week. The two latter joined the infantry, but our foreman, L. T. Hovermale, received a letter Tuesday from his son saying that he had successfully passed one examination for the engineering corps and would be sent "somewhere" immediately for final examination.

None of these boys were near the draft age, and their patriotism is in marked contrast to that of some who are seeking every available ground for exemption.

Splendid Record.

From Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1918, deputy U. S. Marshal H. C. Arnett, of Neola, destroyed and helped to destroy six moonshine stills in Leslie, Perry and Wolfe counties. He also captured one "shiner" on one of these raids, besides destroying a quantity of beer and backings.

One of the stills which was cut up on New Year's day on the Mose Feltner branch in Leslie county. When Mr. Arnett went back there Jan. 15, on a second raid, he found two stills in operation on the same spot where the former one was raided.

One of the stills which was located near Hazel Green, belonged to one Boone Stamper. Three years ago Mr. Arnett made a raid and destroyed a still and outfit on the same spot, captured Stamper and he was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Arnett's record as an officer will be hard to eclipse.

Attention!

Any and all persons who are willing to knit socks, sweaters or mufflers for our soldier boys will be supplied with yarn if they will write or phone Mrs. H. M. Cox, West Liberty, Ky.

Aged Woman Passes Away.

Mr. Edward Pelfrey, an aged and respected lady, died at her home on Elk Fork, near Alice, Jan. 30, of a complication of diseases.

Notice.

To all curators, committees, administrators and guardians:

You are hereby required under the penalties of the law to come in and make settlement with the Court as such. Wednesday after the 2nd Monday in each month I will be at the court house,

394-4 J. H. SEBASTIAN,
County Judge.

FOR SALE—One house and lot in West Liberty. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Write

W. B. CARAWAY,
395 R. R. 2, Mansfield, Ill.

WHAT SAMMIES EAT

Meat Twice Daily, White Bread, Vegetables, Chief Foods.

Coffee Served at Breakfast and Buttermilk, Tea, Cocoa or Water at Other Meals.

The old idea that army diet should consist largely of beans, hardtack and coffee, is no longer approved, writes Belle Case Harrington in Leslie's. In the present training camps meat, preferably beef, is served twice a day, with white bread baked in the general camp bakery and kept 24 hours before serving. Where green vegetables can be obtained they are used, otherwise canned goods are substituted. Coffee is served at breakfast, and buttermilk, lemonade, tea, cocoa or water at other meals. Meals, which in the vernacular are "mess" or "chow," are served cafeteria style.

Every soldier is furnished with an outfit which consists of a meat-pan, knife, fork and spoon, and a long-handled cup. The cover of the meat-pan serves as a plate, and the outfit is so arranged that each man may do his own cooking in case of an emergency. Each man takes his meat-pan and passes before a table where he is served with the various dishes prepared. He then goes to a table, or if there is none, drops down on the ground, and eats in absolute contentment. Don't feel too sorry for the boys, even if they do write home with home wishing for mother's cookies or Jane's fried chicken. Men in outdoor training have good appetites, and they are far better off physically than if fed on the salads and ices and sodas they probably would have at home. What they miss most is sweets. If you are sending things from home put in cookies, candies and jams or jellies. Milk chocolate is one of the things a soldier seems to crave, and a jar of malted milk will come handy if he is not feeling well. Be sure not to send food that is too rich as the boys are on plain diet.

One of the comforting thoughts to the friends at home is the fact that Uncle Sam is bound to maintain good health among his soldiers. Even if there were no humane considerations, this would be necessary from a purely economic standpoint. Sick soldiers are a menace, and a regiment not up to par in the matter of health is an awful handicap. All men are vaccinated for smallpox, and inoculated against typhoid as soon as they enter service. Minor disorders, such as hiccups, bowels, or sore throat are carefully watched by the officers in charge, and there is a hospital with trained nurses in every camp. No faking can pass. The officers have sharp eyes to discriminate between real and simulated illness. As the boys say, "There are only two times a day when a fellow can get sick"—at sick call, which occurs at 7 a. m. and again at 5:30 p. m. Between times "he just has to stand it."

Regular habits, outdoor life, plain food and strenuous military drill, are in themselves strong factors toward good health, and many a man who enters the service a comparative weakling will come out fine of physique and strong of limb.

As for drinking, it "isn't done." Saloons and even soft drink establishments are not allowed to sell anything to a soldier in uniform, and many young men who have heretofore been occasional drinkers now proudly proclaim themselves teetotallers.

Sheep-Killing Parrots at Large. Not long ago no little consternation was created by the escape at San Francisco of two keas, or sheep-killing parrots, which were being shipped from Australia to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The birds liberated themselves by splintering the slats of their wooden crates with their powerful beaks. The federal authorities offered a reward of \$100 for each bird taken dead or alive. This species of parrot has made itself an enemy of man in both Australia and New Zealand by staying sheep for the sake of eating parts of the flesh, of which it is very fond, and there bounties are paid for killing the birds.

Sarcastic Surprise. "I wonder why it is considered an insult to call some men insects?" "Why is it?" "Because insects never miss a chance to work for a living."

Cynical. Bachelor Maid—Did you know Mr. Stevens is writing a book on the history of happiness.

Second B. M.—Impossible; he is a married man.

SAVE A PART

Of Your Earnings

In these days when it requires careful management, even with big wages, to make ends meet, is the time to learn where your dollars will buy the most. Let us prove to you that the

LENOX SAW MILL COMPANY

is the place. We carry a complete line of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

at bottom prices.

A splendid assortment of

Ladies' Suits and Coats and Children's Furnishings

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries and Provisions

Everything Necessary to Supply Your Wants

Low Prices

Good Goods

LENOX SAW MILL CO.

J. A. SMITH, Manager.

COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. I suffered this way for three years, and not to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me. One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. I am now a well woman, and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. B 78

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20@30.50, No. 2 \$29.50@30, No. 3 \$28.75@29.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.75@30, No. 2 \$29.25@29.75, No. 1 clover \$30.50@31.

Ons—New No. 2 white \$4½@85½c, standard white \$4½@85c, No. 3 white \$4@84½c, No. 2 mixed \$2½@83c, No. 3 mixed \$1@82c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55c, centralized creamery extras 50½c, firsts 48½c, seconds 46c, fancy 45c, No. 1 packing stock 34c, No. 2 30c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 66c, firsts 65c, ordinary firsts 55c, seconds 49c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 26c; fryers, 2 lbs. and over, 26c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 26c; fowls, 5 lbs. and over, 26c; 3½ lbs. and over, 24c; under 3½ lbs, 24c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$10@13; butcher steers, extra \$11@12.50, good to choice \$10.25@11, common to fair \$7@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.75@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8.25@9, common to fair \$6.25@7.25, canners \$6@6.50, stockers and breeders \$6@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium and mixed \$17@17.25, stags \$10@12.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15.50, light shippers \$16@17.50.

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An Honest Story

I am not selling out to quit nor to make room for more. I am every day selling the very best quality of goods for the very least money, and by selling strictly for cash I sell for a mighty small profit.

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Groceries, Provisions,
Fruits, Soft Drinks

Hot Lunches

Serve

During Court

D. R. KEETON.

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